MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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2021 JUL -6 PM 12:26

# 2020 CERTIFICATION

## Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

City of Schlater (PD)

*Public Water System Name*

420022

*List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR*

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR.

**CCR DISTRIBUTION** *(Check all boxes that apply.)*

| INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)* | DATE ISSUED |
|---|---|
| ☐ Advertisement in local paper *(Attach copy of advertisement)* | |
| ☑ On water bills *(Attach copy of bill)* | 6/25/21 |
| ☐ Email message *(Email the message to the address below)* | |
| ☐ Other _____ | |
| **DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD** *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)* | **DATE ISSUED** |
| ☐ Distributed via U. S. Postal Mail | |
| ☐ Distributed via E-Mail as a URL *(Provide Direct URL)*: _____ | |
| ☐ Distributed via E-Mail as an attachment | |
| ☐ Distributed via E-Mail as text within the body of email message | |
| ☐ Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication) | |
| ☐ Posted in public places (attach list of locations) | |
| ☐ Posted online at the following address *(Provide Direct URL)*: _____ | |

**CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

| Name | Title | Date |
|---|---|---|
| Shemeka Brue | operator | 6/30/21 |

**SUBMISSION OPTIONS** *(Select one method ONLY)*

**You must email, fax (not preferred), or mail a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH.**

**Mail:** (U.S. Postal Service)
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

**Email:** water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

**Fax:** (601) 576-7800 (NOT PREFERRED)

## CCR DEADLINE TO MSDH & CUSTOMERS: BY JULY 1, 2021

 CORRECTED COPY

# City of Schlater (PD) Corrected Consumer Confidence Report

## Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

## Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791). Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

## Where does my water come from?

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water sources is one well that is drawn from the Meridian-Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

## Source water assessment and its availability

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to this well on this system is provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made had been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

## Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:
microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public

water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

## How can I get involved?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Shemeka Collins at (662)453-8860. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us for our monthly meetings the first Thursday of each month at our office at 100 Meadowbrook Road. Meetings begin at 4:30 p.m. This water system routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to federal and state law. The tables below shows the results of our monitoring period from January 1, 2015 to December 2015. As your water travels over land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminates such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents doesn't necessarily pose a health risk.

## Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

## Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. City of Schlater (PD) is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. City of Schlater (PD) is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

# Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

| Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Detect In Your Water | Range | | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| **Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products** | | | | | | | | |

| Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Detect In Your Water | Range | | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants) | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm) | 4 | 4 | .5 | .4 | .5 | 2020 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | NA | 60 | 11 | NA | NA | 2018 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) | NA | 80 | 12.2 | NA | NA | 2018 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | .0072 | NA | NA | 2019 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium (ppb) | 100 | 100 | .5 | NA | NA | 2019 | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | .228 | NA | NA | 2019 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Sodium (optional) (ppm) | NA | | 250 | NA | NA | 2019 | No | LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION - ROAD SALT, WATER TREATMENT CHEMICALS, WATER SOFTENERS, AND SEWAGE EFFLUENTS. |
| **Radioactive Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L) | 0 | 5 | .4 | NA | NA | 2020 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

| Contaminants | MCLG | AL | Your Water | Sample Date | # Samples Exceeding AL | Exceeds AL | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) | 0 | 15 | .5 | 2020 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

| Unit Descriptions | |
|---|---|
| **Term** | **Definition** |
| ppm | ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) |
| ppb | ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) |
| pCi/L | pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) |
| NA | NA: not applicable |
| ND | ND: Not detected |
| NR | NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended. |

| Important Drinking Water Definitions | |
|---|---|
| **Term** | **Definition** |
| MCLG | MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. |

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| Variances and Exemptions | Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. |
| MRDLG | MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. |
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| MNR | MNR: Monitored Not Regulated |
| MPL | MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level |

**For more information please contact:**

Contact Name: Shemeka Evans
Address: P. O. Box 8166
Greenwood, MS 38930
Phone: (662)453-8860

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microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public

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| (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants) | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm) | 4 | 4 | .5 | .4 | .5 | 2020 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | NA | 60 | 11 | NA | NA | 2018 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
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| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | .0072 | NA | NA | 2019 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium (ppb) | 100 | 100 | .5 | NA | NA | 2019 | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | .228 | NA | NA | 2019 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Sodium (optional) (ppm) | NA | | 250 | NA | NA | 2019 | No | LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION - ROAD SALT, WATER TREATMENT CHEMICALS, WATER SOFTENERS, AND SEWAGE EFFLUENTS. |
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| Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L) | 0 | 5 | .4 | NA | NA | 2020 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

| Contaminants | MCLG | AL | Your Water | Sample Date | # Samples Exceeding AL | Exceeds AL | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | .2 | 2017 | 5 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

| Unit Descriptions | |
|---|---|
| **Term** | **Definition** |
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| ppb | ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) |
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